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SOURCE Chieh-fang Jih-pao.

EDITOR SCORES JESSUP'S REPORT
AND US FOREIGN POLICY

Peiping, (Hsin-hua) -- On 13 April 1950, US roving Ambassador Jessup, one of the framers of the State Department's policy of aggression in Asia, delivered a long-winded radio address reporting his conclusions based on his 3-months tour of investigation in the Far East.

At the start he stated boldly and clearly the US intention to interfere in the affairs of Asiatic peoples. He said: "Affairs taking place in Asia are of great concern to the US." Although he fabricated the statement that this is because "USSR Communism obviously is trying to grab Asia and colonize it," he went on to admit that "Asia is important, not only because of its vast human and material resources, but because many great hopeful developments are taking place there, because a great continent of great peoples are anxious to build a free and prosperous society."

Everybody knows that the US is strenuously trying to prevent the peoples of Asia from building a free and prosperous society. Jessup said that in the course of his investigations he had discovered two fundamental facts:

"One is the rising struggle for liberation. All the countries of Asia have a great longing for independence; they manifest an awakening of national or racial self-respect, and a great power of resistance to outside interference. In all these countries, serious conditions of violence exist; one cannot travel in any one of them without being conscious that one is in a war environment." He could not omit reference to the large-scale struggles for liberation in South Korea, Indochina, Malaya, the Philippines, and Burma.

The other fact he discovered was that "most of the governments of the countries of Asia (he was referring here to the quisling governments) are weak and inept." Although he asserted that in these countries there are some able and responsible leaders, he was bound to admit that "in many cases, between these leaders and the people there is a great gulf; the people are extremely poor and daily becoming more dissatisfied with their conditions of life; and this is a great weakness."

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But American imperialists like Jessup are unable to derive any enlightenment from these fundamental facts. In line with the US aggressive policy toward Asia, Jessup necessarily concludes that "the central and most pressing task of these weak and inept governments is the establishment of public order and the suppression of insurrections and civil wars." To assist these weak and inept governments to put down the struggles for liberation of the peoples of Asia, Jessup maintains that "the action that the US should take is to give these "weak and inept" (reactionary) governments military aid and put into effect the Point Four Plan for the development of backward peoples."

When speaking of China, Jessup, with vexation, said, "Very unfortunately, I was not able to travel in that unfortunate country."

With that incomparable anger which American imperialists in particular have toward the victory of the Chinese people, Jessup undertakes to explain the up-surgings movement for national and racial liberation on the part of the countries of Asia. He fabricated the allegation that these up-surgings are due to a certain country that has a common frontier with New China, or to the fact that Chinese minority groups exist in many of the countries of Southeast Asia. Plainly, such fault-finding fabrications are ridiculously stupid, because if it were not for aggressions of the US and other imperialist countries, if they had not already established and did not intend to perpetuate the evil colonial system, then the people of the various Asiatic countries would not have to press the struggle for national liberation.

Jessup's declaration of the US Asiatic policy makes it clear that the constantly growing struggle on the part of the Asiatic peoples in opposition to US imperialist aggression is by no means without cause. The artifice at the heart of this policy of aggression consists mainly in pretending to aid the independence, democracy, and freedom of Asiatic peoples, and thereby to accomplish their real objective which is to deceive and enslave the peoples of Asia. Jessup said, "America believes every people is entitled to independence," but he immediately proceeded to explain that the kind of independence he means is that possessed by the Philippines and South Korea. This so-called independence, Jessup says, consists in "the right of every people to settle its problems in its own manner."

He added, the US believes in the system of democratic government and in encouraging and aiding in the realization of democratic government wherever it is possible, as we are doing in Germany and Japan."

This proves that the kind of democratic government US imperialism wishes to see realized in Asia, is that kind of quisling fascist political power of Adenauer and Yoshida. Jessup strongly advocates the continuance of military and economic aid to "the free people" of Asia, to "help them preserve their freedom." But Jessup immediately states that this freedom is the kind which is already being realized in the Philippines and in South Korea. Jessup is still in favor of giving economic aid to the KMT remnant bandits in the form of loans and technical assistance. However, Jessup himself lacks faith in this new Asiatic policy of US aggression in Asia, for he mentions two requirements for its success, namely, "firm determination to advance, notwithstanding the many difficulties and obstacles that are certain to be encountered," and "a much better understanding of the practical situations in the lives of the people of Asia."

However, it is quite unlikely that the US imperialists, who have repeatedly failed in their policies, will ever understand Asia, where the beacon fires of revolution are burning in every country.

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